AUGUST 21, 1855.

20 O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

Mr. DANIEL SMITH is authorized to collect and receipt for moneys due to the Sentinel newspaper establishment.

THE NEW ACT FOR REMODELING THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SYSTEMS.

There has been much disappointment with our diplomatique corps by the opinion of Mr. Attorney General Cushing, upon the construction to be given to the act passed and approved March 1st, 1855, and section five of act approved March 3d, 1855. Our attention has been called to this opinion, and to the obvious disregard of the act of Congress by the Executive, which followed it. We have been favored, by the polite and efficient Acting Secretary of State, Hon. William Hunter, with a copy of the act of Congress and the printed opinion of the Attorney General in relation to it. It is not a part of our purpose to-day to begin with the learned law officer of the Government and follow him through his elaborate opinion upon a question which, to our humble intelligence, seems to be so plain that he who runs may read. Nor is it important to us to know the derivation and roots of the various diplomatic titles, and we must therefore be pardoned for saying that we conceive such a labor most far-fetched and unnecessary That ambassador comes from "ambascia," and i "officium vel ministerium quodcunque, nobile et ignobile! and "ambactus" is, "servus conductius;" and "ambasciata," a message borne by a household servant, is certainly more learned than plain to common folks, and quite foreign, as we have said, to the simple treatment of the points upon which he was interregated by the Secretary of State. We are not inclined, indeed, to draw so largely upon our rudiments, though we were sure to prove ourselves a second Dominie Samson. Nor is it a matter of very special interest to us or the public to know that William Short was duly commissioned Charge d'Affaires in France, and William Carmichael in Spain, in 1790, and that David Humpbreys was duly appointed "minister resident" in Portugal. &c. All this it is well to know, and particularly appropriate that the Attorney General should have it at his fingers' ends; but to crowd all that one knows upon one subject into an opinion of one hundred pages upon the simple construction of a simple act of Congress, is to our view something of a literary parade which we did not expect from a celebrity whose extensive acquirements have never been permitted to slumber or be disregarded. We say, therefore, that we have neither the patience nor the learning to follow this "admirable Crieghton" through his intellectual labarynth, but shall content ourselves with plain English in presenting to our readers and the public what we conceive to be the true meaning. intent, and purpose of the act in question. It has been manifest for several years that our diplomatic representatives were too inadequately compensated. Not only was this insufficiency obvious as to the person holding the position, who too often we have seen impoverished by it, but the Government of the Unite! States has suffer ed greatly by the niggardly "penny-wise and pound foolish policy" of not giving its representatives abroad an opportunity of maintaining, in a proper manner, the dignity of their Governthe late act was conceived, passed, and approved by the President, and thus became the law of the land, and remains the law of the land until repealed by Congress. But we make bold here to assert, that the main cause of the popularity of the bill, and the almost unprecedented majority by which it was passed, was the feature of increased compensation to our foreign ministers and charges d'affaires (as they have been hitherto called) which was contained in it. We say, we make bold to assert this, because we were not an indifferent looker on during the pendency of this act, and advocated it, if we mistake not, in the columns of the Sentinel. This being established, then, as the motive for passing the act, let us see how the terms of the act itself conform wish this

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Coness assembled. That from and after the thirtieth ay of June next the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consenof the Senate, appoint representatives of the grade of envoys extraordinary and ministers ple tiary to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services no exceeding the amount specified herein for each: Great Britain, seventeen thousand five hundred

dollars. France, fifteen thousand dollars. Spain, twelve thousand dollars Russia, twelve thousand dollars Austria, twelve thousand dollars Prussia, twelve thousand dollars.

Switzerland, seven thousand five hundred dol-Rome, seven thousand five hundred dollars Naples, seven thousand five hundred dollars. ardinia, seven thousand five hundred dollars Belgium, seven thousand five hundred dollars Holland, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Portugal, seven thousand five hundred dollars Denmark, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Sweden, seven thousand five hundred dollars Turkey, nine thousand dollars.

China, fifteen thousand dollars. Brazil, twelve thousand dollars. Peru, ten thousand dollars. Chili, nine thousand dollars. Argentine Republic, seven thousand five hun

dred dollars. New Granada, seven thousand five hundred

Bolivia, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Ecuador, seven thousand five hundred dollars enezuela, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Guatemala, seven thousand five hundred dol-

Nicaragua, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Mexico, twelve thousand dollars.

Thus much is sufficent for the present. Under the old law, which of course is the law contemplated to be annulled, (by the substitution of the act of March 1st, 1855,) the minister to " Great Britain" received \$9,000 "annual compensation"-under this act he receives \$17,500 (or nearly double.) France \$15,000, or more than one-third more than under the old law; se on through the whole list of first class missions.

Next come the countries to which we send charges d'affaires. They were, under the provision of the old law, placed at \$4,500 "annual compensation"-under the new or present act. they are increased \$2,500, or one-third more, making \$7,500. Thus it cannot be denied that the first section of the act passed and approved, pensation" of our foreign ministers, be they ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary, or charges d'affaires or ministers resident. that bears upon this point:

envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, assigned to him.

mmissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman, terpreter, consul, or commercial agent, who shall, after the thirtieth day of June next, be apcointed to any of the countries or places herein named, be entitled to compensation until he shall have reached his post and entered upon his official

no envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, &c., &c., who shall after the 30th day of June next (last) be appointed to any of the countries or places herein pointment. And if he is re-appointed, is he journalists, concede. not "at his post," and has he not "entered upon his official duties?" And if both "at his post," and discharging "his official duties," is he not entitled to compensation?

Sec. 26-(all the intermediate sections relating to foreign missions, merely prescribing the rules and regulations which are to govern them)-is

the next that we find bearing upon this point: Sec. 26. And be it further enacted. That all cts and parts of acts authorizing attaches to any of our legations, or the payment to ministers and consuls of the United States of outfits or infits, or alaries for clerk hire and office rent, be, and the ame are hereby, repealed

Now, if we wanted anything other than we of the United States outfits and infits," &c., be. and the same are, hereby repealed," " Outfits and nfits" shall be repealed. Well now, the old ac, gave the ministers outfits and infits-hence if lows: the outfits and infits which existed under the old law, be repealed, by what law are they repealed? have been quoting. And if this act be in force n one of its provisions it must be in force in all Congress-the whole act passed Congress. A part of this act was not signed by the Presidentthe whele of the act was signed by him, and thus became a law upon the statute book, as any other whatever, and to remain until repealed in full or n part. But suppose this were not so, what abardity would ensue? Simply this: That Congress in its munificent intent to increase the "annual compensation" of our diplomatic representatives abroad, has been stupid enough so to draw its own act as to take from, instead of addng to, their compensation. This, we mean, in the opinion of Attorney General Cushing. He says, page 44, " It (the act) withdraws outfit and ufit from all." Now, if this be true, Mr. Cushing has strangled the new law in its swaddling clothes, and by the magic wand of his pedantic sophistry has legislated the old law back upon the statute ook. If a minister plenipotentiary and a minister resident are deprived of their outfit and infit-independent and apart from their claim to their increase of salary-they are deprived of it under the new law, and under the 26th section of the new law given as above. And we say the establishment or recognition of one single, or least material, feature of the new act, establishes and recognises the whole, at least on every point of conflict between them. This we believe to be an indisputed principle in law.

But what says the 27th and last section of the act? "And be it further enacted, The provisions of this act to take effect from and after the 30th of June next, (last;) any law or laws of the United States to the contrary noticithstanding." Repeals any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding." Why, although we are neasuring swords with this mighty Giant of Gath, we feel startled by the simplicity of the question,

to which we have given so much consideration. But here is section 3d of the act approved March 3d, 1855, and "amendatory thereof." And t will be remarked that this section third is not of the act of the 1st of March, 1855, but of the act making appropriations for the civil and dipomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1855." Here we find he approval of the President to another act, makng the appropriation to do what? To carry out the provisions of the act of the 1st of March, 1855, four days before; and which act, Mr. Attorney General Cushing labors to convince us, has no force. But what says section third:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the salaries to which envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary shall be entitled on the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, may be allowed to such as may be in office on that day without reappointment; nor shall such envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary be required to take with them secretaries of legation, nless they should be allowed by the President of he United States.

That the salaries to which ministers shall be entitled on the 1st of July, 1855, may be allowed to such as may be in office on that day, without reappointment," &c., &c.

Thus we are sustained in the view we have taken upon this branch.

But the President has affixed his official approval to this act which Congress has passed. He might have returned it with his objections, if by the agency of that subtile minister which en it had not been a wise, or constitutional, or expedient, or desirable law for the country. This would have obviated the difficulty that has arisen. This, too, is the only way in which he can manifest his disapproval, and the only form which the Constitution has given him of preventng a law from going into execution. Under that instrument the President is made the Executive officer-Congress is the law-making power. He s to execute the laws, and to see them, through his executive officers, faithfully executed. A law of Congress, after it has been perfected by his signature, is mandatory. Neither he nor any other power can render it nugatory.

We then say, in conclusion, that while we think the act of March 1st, 1855, "remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular systems of the United States" very objectionable in many respects, t repeals the old low, and is itself the law of the and. That its execution should be mandatory upon the President, and that the constitutional phantoms which the capricious fancy of Mr. Atorney General Cushing has conjured up, should have been raised before, and cannot now find "entertainment in court;" and that we would as soon expect to find amid the ruins of Herculaneum or Pompeii, any thing which could shed a different light upon this simple question, as to hope to find it in the mass of antique researches and pompous subtleties with which the opinion of the Attorney General is lumbered. Verily, too much learning bath made him mad.

COMMISSIONER TO CHINA. The President has offered to Dr. P. Parker the appointment of United States Commissioner to China, in the place of the Hon. R. M. McLane, resigned, and the Union says it has been accepted by him. Dr. Parker has been a resident of China clearly increases the salaries or "annual com- for twenty years or more, and has been for a long ownership and general management of the paper, time connected with it as secretary of legation, &c.: is well acquainted with the language and people of that country and its present complicated But we pass now to section 6th, the next section political concerns. Dr. Parker is now on a visit to the United States, but will soon return to enter Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no upon the duties of the situation which has bee

A PLEASING EPISODE.

A country gentleman having caught in the fact, i metropolitan spark kissing his daughter, re-Well, can anything be plainer than this: "that tions of the city spark, but had his doubts if they guage, (the French,) and that this might be were honorable

Our respectable contemporaries of the National Intelligencer have been recently kissing the South, but we doubt if with "honorable intentions." On named, be entitled to compensation, until he a recent occasion the Intelligencer declared: "We shall have reached his post, and entered upon | are southern in feeling and principle." A claim his official duties." The act itself crrries along on the part of that journal which, notwithstandwith it, in the absence of the recall of any of ing the confidence with which it is put forward, the present diplomatic representatives a re-ap- we cannot, consistently with our duty as public

we took the Intelligencer to task for saying, in case? substance, that the abolition fanaticism at the North was the reflex of the peculiar political of which the fanaticism at the North is but the at the same time, so much at variance with the born on American soil. facts, that they "are southern in feeling and prin-

In pursuance of the view peculiar to that jourhave quoted, to sustain our view, we think we nal, in common with the more excited of the have it here to our hand. "That all acts or northern fanatics, that the South is the aggresparts of acts" paying to "ministers and consuls sive party which originated, on the slavery question, that excitement which has its reflex in the doubt, change its present name, and choose a North, the Intelligencer of Friday last, under the caption borne by this article, discourses as fol-

"It is refreshing to find the influential class o society in any highly excited section of the coun-Surely by none other than the act from which we try turning their attention, even for a moment, from the discussion of exasperating political topics, and directing their thoughts and counsels to the tranquilizing consideration of the interests of agriof its provisions. A part of this act did not pass | culture, the most virtuous and ennobling of all the practical pursuits of men. They have lately had an Agricultural Convention in Columbia, South Carolina, and the Report made by the Committee is so excellent that we transfer it to our columns confident that we shall gratify our readers of all professions by laying it before them. If the spirit of agricultural improvement can be so thoroughly used in that State of noble hearts and fiery tempers as to draw off some of her most excitable sons from their exclusive devotion to the political topics of the day, to spend their enthusiasm in the more agreeable and far more profitable occupation of farming and planting, and adorning and improving their estates, not only would South Carolina herself become more happy and enriched, but calmness and quiet would soon take the place of our hearty wishes for the success of its noble aims. In the midst of all this alliance, these kisses. these wishes for the success of the noble aims of that if some of her most excitable sons are drawn off from their exclusive devotion to the political which are now agitating the country"-that is, gressions, and Northern fanaticism, which is the reflex" of this, will at once die away."

We cannot, we do not concede to the Intelli gencer that it is "Southern in feeling and prin

It fondles and kisses the South BUT WILL BEAR A GREAT DEAL OF WATCHING.

Senator Pugh-An Eloquent Extract. The Cincinnati Enquirer has brought out the following extract of a speech of the Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, made in that city, April 6th, 1854. Is there an Ohioan, who loves his country, and dethe reputation of our ablest statesman, and we rejoice that it finds a place in the hearts of our young, rising politicians .- [Stark Co. (O.) Dem.

Said Mr. Pugh: "The continuance of the Union is a matter of vital importance to the people of Ohio. That is the term of all our greatness and all our hopes. We came into being, as a State, under the aus-pices of the Federal Government, and as it may stand or fall, so must our fate be. If any Abolitionist will calculate the value of the Union to us, or even to those who may fill our places here after, let him behold the prosperity and happiness which have fallen to our choice. Let his depart from Sandusky with Monday's trainfirst having renewed his patriotism at the sight of those islands near which the immortal victory of Lake Erie was achieved, and let him journey hitherward until the sun declines. What a vision will greet his eyes! The noble State of Ohio, but fifty years old, and yet containing two pillions of inhabitants, great, rich, and enviable, will have passed before him-a State which is not merely indebted to the Union for peace and protection, for means of access to the sea, but even for its political existence. Arrived at this capital of western trade and power, this queen of cities, which glasses herself in a river proverbial for beauty, let him contemplate here triumph of industry and enterprise as superb in esign as it is magnificent in proportions, which but for the Union's continual care, would quickly fade into despair and ashes. Let him go hence ivens so many wondrous forms of mechanism, until he has reached the States which lie upo our southern border-those fertile and sunny lands through whose alluvion the Mis cleaves a hundred outlets to the golf. That also, is his country. There, amid the fields of verdant cane, or in the groves of citron and olive or where the fig tree casts its clustering si will be found men and women to whom Washington is likewise a guiding star-whose hopes are bound up with his own hopes-whose forend on his fortunes-over whose homes, as over his home, the Government which Washington established—the Government which washington established ngton besought us to maintain-stretches forth protecting and victorious arm. If there be an American who would dissever those who kindred aspirations, a common liberty, and the joint inheritance of so great a name thus closely to unite; if there be an American who could even wish these things were otherwise, I pity his heart-I pity his head-I pity the father and mother who are compelled to own him-I pity the soil which his very footsteps contaminate-I pity even the day whose healthful sunlight was dimmed and eclipsed by such a birth

undying shame." CESSATION OF A FRENCH JOURNAL. The French newspaper Le Progres, published t New York for something less than a year past, we regret to perceive by an announcement in its number of the 15th instant, has ceased to exist. The Progres was the last of several French journals published at New York which have been devoted in a marked manner to the cause of republicanism; and it is but justice to say that many of its articles exhibited a high degree of intellectoal vigor, and its compilations were in general very good and readable. The Progres committed a grave error, bowever, in manifesting a sympathy with freesoilism in American politics. We know not whether this is the rock on which it was wrecked, but think it not unlikely. Besides this, there were some difficulties growing out of the and we see it stated that a libel-suit is one of the sequences of those difficulties.

Forty-eight years ago the name of Robert Fulton was made great and glorious by the success of steam navigation. The casual reader may forget—history never will—the eighteenth of

THE ANTI-FOREIGN MANIA.

The New York Daily News having said that it was curious to see the New York Express commarked, "You may be a very clever fellow, but plaining in one foreign language (the English) you will stand a great deal of watching." The that the Courrier des Etats-Unis should have the country gentleman did not object to the atten- privilege of being printed in another foreign lannoted as the latest case of the anti-foreign mania,

the Courrier jocosely remarks: "It is in sooth mortifying for the ultra-Americans to think that they have not even a language elonging to them is which to develope ries, and that they have to borrow from Engand the medium of their ideas, just as they have rrowed their laws, customs, and manners, and even as the blood which courses in their veins is mixed with the blood of the Dutch, the French, the Spanish, the German, and, more than all, the Will not the Express, then, have to create Our readers wil remember that sometime since a new language adapted to the necessities of the

Under ordinary circumstances we should not relish this joke from such a source, but it has a views of Mr. Calhoun and of that school of poli- full justification at this period so abounding in ticians in the South-that is, that the South | numskulls who arrogate to themselves the title of originated the excitement on the slavery question, "Americans," to the exclusion not only of foreign-born citizens, but of hosts of native citizens, reflex. We surely cannot concede to editors en- Protestant as well as Catholic, whose fathers and tertaining opinions so injurious to the South and, and father's fathers for several generations were

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Organ of yesterday, as if sympathizing with the animal referred to, quotes the following sentence from a recent article in our paper: "If a skunk had the christening of itself, it would, no musical, high-sounding, perfumed appellation;" and remarks: "Suppose, then, it should call it-

self the Scent-inel, wouldn't that do?" No: in changing its name to a musical, highounding, perfumed appellation," it should christen itself the American Organ; and in this case its odor would be in perfect keeping with Know-nothing rottenness.

Governor of Mexico.

How openly the preparations for an invasion of Antonio Ledger, with the address to the people of Texas, and the proclamation to the Mexicans, to which it refers:

LEONA RIVER, July 19, 1855. I embrace the first opportunity offered to inform you of the movements of the auxiliary forces intended for the overthrow of the Santa Anna government in Mexico, and the establishment of government favorable to the interests of Texas. the turbulent discussions which are now agitating the country. The report seems to have been received with great unanimity, a Constitution was adopted, and the Convention adjourned to meet again in November next. The Society has great interest to the cause. The people are said to be anxious, on the opposite bank of the river, for the arrival of the auxiliary troops from Texas. Great enthusiasm prevails among the men. In less than five days the first party will cross the South Carolina, there is the subtile accusation Rio Grande. Captain Henry, of the late Texas volunteers, is expected to be in command for the present. I enclose you his address to the people of Texas, which you will please publish, and topics of the day, their "calmness and quiet would also the "pronunciamento" or proclamation insoon take the place of the turbulent discussions tended to be circulated among the Mexicans on the arrival of the auxiliaries. "South Carolina, the aggressor, who originated the slavery excitement, has only to cease her aghere with great anxiety, and with a considerable ALVAREZ.

LEONA RIVER, July 18, 1855.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS. FELLOW-CITIZENS: Within a few days myself and companions will have crossed the Rio Grande to engage in the revolution now existing in the Mexican republic, to displace the far-famed Santa Anna, and establish a more republican form of government; a government more favorable to the interest and prosperity of Texas; enlightened in its views, and with a final intention of extending the proud American eagle for its protection.
In the furtherance of these objects we appeal sires the perpetuity of this glorious Union, but cause—a cause devoted to American interest to the people of Texas to support us in our will respond an hearty amen to the patriotic and honorable in its views, and justifiable in the law of the land. Who can deny the right of all citizens of a free government to emigrate to any portion of the world they may see proper, and

engage in whatever occupation suits them best? our departure to join the revolutionists i Mexico, we have been cautious not to violate in the least degree the neutrality laws of the gov-ernment of the United States. Let not, then, the foul tongue of slander follow after us, and accuse us of being robbers, outlaws, or fillibusers. We submit our cause to a just people-Texans who know their rights, and will maintain em-Texans who so nobly dismembered the now beautiful and desirous country of Texas from despotism and misgovernment. Our cause is that of freedom to all America, and we will not be contented until the whole of the North American continent is made to flourish and proser under under the American institutions of the inited States, until every despot is driven from the American continent, and American liberty shall rule throughout the land.

In conclusion, tellow-citizens, permit us again to appeal to you in support of our cause. Can you bmit to the existence of government on rders, and contiguous to your most fertile and productive regions, so antagonistic to your interest and prosperity? Where is the protection to our lives and property when the facility of ape from the laws is so great? In Mexico are bored the savage foe of the white man ipans and Seminole Indians-who continually ke forays into our country, and commit crimes f theft and murder, the relation of which makes e blood boil within the heart of all lovers of eace and good order. And can it be that Texans ill thus submit to such wrongs with impunity? am sure that if the General Government will ot give them that protection that they are entito, they will take the matter into their own ands, and correct the evils that exist on the tiers, and rely on the sound judgment and isdom of the American people for their concurice and support.

Liberty to Mexico and good order on the froners of Texas is the sincere wish of your ever true at humble citizen, W. R. HENRY. ut humble citizen,

MEXICAN LIBERTY FOR EVER-HURRAH FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF 1824-DOWN WITH THE TY-BANTS.

Mexican Patriots-called to your country to sist you in overthrowing the tyrant Santa Anna and re-establishing the federal system of 1824, we heerfully offer our arms and lives for the defense of your cause. At seeing us joining our efforts with yours is

this war against your oppressors, do not mistake

Since the establishment of the despotic and ody government of the iniquitous Santa Anna, our properties have continually been jeopardized by his vile minions; we have been the sorry witnesses of scandals and outrages on both banks of the Rio Grande, without being able to obtain any redress, as the followers of the tyrant protecte he depredators, or refused to do justice, well aware that they would be the first to suffer the

wrath of their master. You, residents of the frontier have suffered ore than any others under that reign of terror. We, your neighbors, restrained for a long time our feelings, and refrained to go to assist you in crushing the tyrant, until called by your gallant untrymen, who have already hoisted the flag of berty, we hasten to join you, not indeed as nilibusters, but as neighbors, who wish to tighten the ties of friendship, which, by the laws of nature, ight to unite both our countries.

Our only wish, the only reward we seek for, and with which we shall return happy to our firesides, is to see re-established the federal system, secure treaties by which the inter both countries shall be protected, and which will allow us to exchange our products with yours, without fear of molestation, under the protection f just and equitable tariffs, thus giving a new imise to the prosperity of our countries.

The volunteers who compose this auxiliary force pledge themselves to respect the rights and privileges of all the inhabitants, and will behave mes men of honor. In tendering you out services, we wish to fight in your ranks, and to unite our efforts in a war to death against Santa Anna and his government. Our acts shall not belie our words—God and Liberty.

GENERAL RUSK ON THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

From the Henderson (Texas) Democra-NACOGDOCHES, Saturday, June 30, 1855. My DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 20th instant has been received. At the time it reached here I was away from home, or it would have been an-

The attempts which you mention as having been made to produce the impression that I favored the Know-nothing movement, are entirely erroneous and without foundation. I have regarded their efforts, from the beginning, as intended to secure office and political power, without any other means to be used than so far as they were likely to se-

cure the object. The ostensible hostility to Catholics and Foreigners, as well as the loud professions in favor of captured. You have undoubtedly heard all the olics in the Know-nothing Convention recently held in Philadelphia.

That a few patriotic Democrats have joined them I have no doubt, but a large majority are disappointed aspirants for office, Whigs and Abo-

There secrecy is highly objectionable. No party can be safely trusted with power who do not openly and distinctly avow their principles. illegal, tyrannical, and at open war with the fundamental principles of our Government. They are a direct encroachment upon the personal liberty and individual responsibility which is the very ground work of our free institutions. It is inghest privilege as well as the sacred duty of every American citizen to vote for measures and sides watching themselves. men under the guidance of his own best judg-ment. How can he surrender that right to a midnight council, and bind himself by oath to carry out what they may dictate, and fulfill his obligations to himself, his country, and his God, as a freeman? The thing is absurd! He must, in the ere the most vital interest of his country may be involved.

I, however, regard the Know-nothing party as already broken down. They have been signally overthrown in Virginia, where they boasted of great strength. Many of the leading patriotic Whigs, especially in the Southern States, have not only refused to join, but have made war upon them. At the North, as all the elections show, they are Abolitionists. At the South they pro-Liexico are prosecuted in Texas, may be inferred fess to be pro-slavery men. How can such a from the annexed letter published in the San party succeed? The Whigs are disorganized if not disbanded; no one can mistake the rock on

which they split. The field is therefore open to the Democracy, and our course and policy, in my judgment, is clear and unmistakable. If we desire to succeed as a party, and to secure the best interests of the country, we must drive out of our ranks that fac-tion of Freesoilers and Abolitionists, who, determined to rule or ruin, have distracted, jeopardized the Union, and brought defeat upon our party. We cannot get along with them. Mr. Polk kept a number of them in office; they showed the gratitude by keeping up confusion in the ranks, and then caused the defeat of General Cass. General Pierce, no doubt with good intentions, placed many of them in office. The result has been disastrous; they have brought confusion and distrust into the ranks of the party, and serious injury to

the Administration. They may threaten, if driven out, to defeat the Democratic party. I do not believe that they have the power, but if they have, I would prefer defeat to my share of the victory, with such men. If we were free from this incubus, many talented, influential, and patriotic Whigs would join us, and true men everywere would rally to our

standard. I think it is a great mistake to suppose that the Freesoilers can control the Northern and Western States; my judgment is, that if the Democracy will sustain, as they ought to do, such men as are not tinctured with this heresy at the North and West, the true Democrats will soon put down the Abolitionists in most of the non-slaveholding

I have no desire to conceal my opinious. You can speak of them as you think proper, but my letter has been written in a hurry and without leisure for revision, and not with a view to publi cation. I regard the battle with the Know-nothings as over and the victory won, and to come out now and publish a letter might look like I wished to appropriate to myself the credit justly due to

Truly your friend, THOS. J. RUSK. M. N. Ector, Esq.

CAPON SPRINGS .- The undivided half interest in the Mountain House, with its furniture, was bought at public sale, on Wednesday week, for \$17,750, by Thomas B. P. Ingram, ene of the courteous landlords of the establishment. This may be regarded as an excellent purchase, with the permanent attractions of Capon as a popular

summer retreat. The corner-stone of a chapel will be laid at Capon to-day, by Hiram Lodge No. 21, of this place. The Morgan Continentals have gone up to participate in the ceremonies, and the Hardy Blues contemplate being present. The chapel which will be a neat structure, costing about \$1,200, is intended chiefly for the free use of visi tors at the Springs, and the commendable undertaking is owing in taking is owing in great part to the munificence of an esteemed lady of Winchester. There are about five hundred guests at Capon at this time.

[Winchester Republican.

State Statistics. 1607. Virginin was first settled by the English 1614. New York was settled by the Dutch 1620. Massachusets was settled by the Pur

16c3 N w Hampshire was settled by the Pu 1623. New Jersey was settled by the Dutch 1:27. Delaware was first settled by Fins and

1634. Maryland was settled by Irish Catho 1635. Connecticut was settled by Roger Wil-

1650. North Carolina was settled by the En 1670. South Carolina was settled by the En-

1683. Pennsylvania was settled by Wm Penn 1791. Vermont admitted into the Union. 1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union. 1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union

Ohio was admitted into the Union. 1811. Louisiana admitted into the Union 1816. Mississippi admitted into the Union 1818. I linois a imitted into the Union

1819 Alabama admitted into the Union 1870 Maine admitted into the Union Missouri admitted into the Union.

1836 Michigan admitted into the Union, 1856. Arkansas admitted into the Union 1845 Forida admitted into the Union Texas admitted into the Union. 1517, lows admitted into the Union.

1845. Wisconsin admitted into the Union 1850. California admitted into the Union.

A Palpable Hit. The Albany Evening Journal says: "South Carolina never cast a vote for a presidential candidate from a free State."

To which the New York Day Book replies "In 1840 South Carolina voted for Martin Van Buren, a native of New York, instead of fo William H. Harrison, a native of Virginia. 1848 she voted for Lewis Cass, a native of Nev England, instead of for Zachary Taylor, a native of Virginia. In 1852 she voted for Franklin Pierce, a native of New Hampshire, instead of for Winfield Scott, a native of Virginia, and the Evening Journal and New York Tribune opposed ne of these northern men and went their death for the southerners.

To KEEP MILE SWEET -- A. Boyd, a correspon. ent, informs us, that he has practiced a peculiaethod with much success of preserving milk sweet in the pans. It simply consists in placing t niece of new hammered iron, or three twelve enny nails in each tin pan, then pouring the warm nilk on them. He believes that electricity has comething to do with producing the result. He had tried many experiments before he hit upon this one, which he found to preserve the milk weet for a longer time than other plans tried by

Crops in Georgia .- 94,300 bushels of wheat ere carried over the Macon and Western Rad-Wheat is now selling in Augusta at ats to \$1 per bushel. The corn crop will be the largest ever barvested in that State. The cotton crop also promises well, but does not excell that of some previous years. The Snake of the Silver Lake Caught.

The Wyoming County Times having stuck at the consummation of its snake story-that is, having, for the sake of the well-kept hotel, and the villagers who take boarders, too long deferred its capture-the Buffalo Republic has volunteered the consummation through a correspondent, who does the thing artistically, as fol-

PERRY VILLAGE, WYOMING Co., N. Y. August 13, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: This part of the country is wild with excitement. The immense snake, with various descriptions of which the papers have been crowded for two weeks back, is at length the Union, doubtless proceed upon the same prin-ciple that actuated General Scott when he was so charmed with the "rich Irish brogue" and the musical "German accent." This is sufficiently proven by the forty odd votes to admit the Cath-Smith, an old whalesman, came here about two weeks since, after hearing of the appearance of the creature, and while here had the good fortnne to see him. He immediately sent to New York for an old shipmate of his and his "irons," and on Friday last both arrived with harpoons, cordage, and every thing necessary to catch a monster. Many strangers, who are stopping at the Walker House in this city, attracted to this part The oaths which it is understood they take are of the country by the excitement in regard to the illegal, tyrannical, and at open war with the fun-monster, and who had obtained no glimpse of him, laughed at them for their pains; but they kept on with preparations in spite of sneers and jeers. Boats have been stationed all over the lake for upwards of eight days, and two whalesmen had a sharp look-out kept all the time, be-

The lake has several outlets, the largest of which runs through this village and finally empties into or becomes Genesee river. vicinity of this outlet he was seen first, and on Sunday he came to the surface, displaying about thirty leet of his long, sinaous body, remaining, however, but a very few moments. The boats very nature of things, frequently go against either his judgment or his oath; and that, too, in cases were on the watch all Sunday night. The whalemen had twelve hundred feet of strong whale ine in their boat, the end of which ran ashore and fastened to a tree. On Monday morning everything was on the alert. The shores were lined with towns people and strangers, and everyody seemed very much excited. About nine o'clock the animal made his appearance between the whalesmen's boat and the shore, revealing twenty or thirty feet of his length. He lay qui escent upon the surface, when the whalesmen's boat moved slowly toward him, Mr. Smith, of Covington, poising a lilly-iron in the air. (A lilly-iron is a patent harpoon, a heavy cutting knife being attached by the the middle to the end of the iron by a rivet. As soon as the knife enters the body of an animal this moveable blade turns at right angles to the wound, and being entirely blant and flat on one side it is impossible to extricate it except by cutting out.). When they had got about ten feet from the animal the iron whistled through the air, and went deep into his body. In a moment the whole length of the nonster was lashing the air, at a bound revealing s whole enormous length, and then, making the water boil in every direction, he described apid, foaming circles and arcs of circles with ich a swiftness the eye could scarcely follow im. Then he darted off in another direction towards the upper part of the lake, the suddenness of his movement almost dragging the boat under water. Line was gradually given him, and, after the space of half an hour, it was plain

hat his strength was almost exhausted. The whalesmen then came ashore and gradu-ily hauled the line in. The body was within fifty feet of the shore, when renewed life appeared to have been given him, and with one dart he arried nearly the whole line out. This was his ast great effort. He was slowly dragged ashore, amid the wildest excitement and tumnlt ever known in the vicinity of Silver Lake. Four or five ladies fainted upon seeing the monster, who, although ashore, was lashing his body into treendous folds, and then straightening himself out in his agony with a noise and power that made the very earth tremble around him. The harpoon

had gone entirely through a thick muscular part of him about eight feet from his head. The snake or animal is fifty-nine feet five in-hes in length, and is a most disgusting looking creature. A. slime covers its hideous length a quarter of an inch thick, which, after being requarter of an inch thick, which, after being re-moved, is almost instantly replaced by exudation. The body of this creature is variable in size. The head is about the size of a full grown calf's. Within eight feet of the head the neck gradually swells up to the thickness of a foot in diameter, which continues for fifteen inches, and then tapers down the other way, constantly increasing wever, as it rec til the body of the monster has a diameter of over two feet in the centre, giving a girth of over six feet. It then tapers off towards the tail, which ends in a fin, which can be expanded in the shape of a fan until it is three feet across, or closed in a sheath. Along the belly from the head to the tail are double rows of fins a foot in length, not osite to each other, but alternately placed.

The head is a most singular affair. re very large, white, staring, and terrific. Attached to the edge of the upper and lower lids, which are like those of a human being, a transparent film or membrane is seen, which while it protects the eye of the animal, does not interfere with its vision. It has no nostrils or gills apparently. The mouth of this serpent, or whatver it may be, is underneath; is almost a counterpart of the mouth of the fish called a sucker, ossessing the same valvular power, pursed up: out it can be stretched so as to take in a body of the diameter of a foot or a foot and a half. teeth can be discovered. A hard bony substance extends in two parallel lines around the upper and lower part of the head. Its color is a dusky rown on the sides and back, but underneath the helly it is of a dirty white. It is sinuous like a snake, but has along its back and on each side a row of hard substance, knob-like in shape, the largest raised four inches from the surface of the

booy, extending from head to tail.

The news of his capture spread like wildfire, and before night hundreds of people from the neighboring towns and villages had collected to ee the wonder. The animal still has the harpoon n him. It passed through the muscular portion f the back and touched no mortal part. He lies n the water, an ingenious contrivance of ropes having been placed on him while he was on shore, keeping his body in a curve, preventing him from getting away or proving dangerous. He can use but his head and tail, with which he occasionally stirs up the water all about him for rods. He keeps his head under water except when he rears t up as if looking around, and presents a most fearful aspect. When rearing he expands his mouth and exhibits a cavity blood red, most terrible to look upon. As he does this air rushes forth with a heavy short puff.

I have no more time to write you. The hotel s full, and people have great difficulty in getting meal in the village. Some of them go up to Castile to get their meals. The whalemen contemplate keeping the monster in his present posi-tion until an agent of Mr. Barnum arrives, who has been telegraphed. He is expected here to-night. Very truly, your friend and a subscriber,

Ex-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The New York Tribune learns that Mr. Fillmore in having the nost brilliant success in English society. fine personal appearance and graceful and digni fied manners contribute quite as much to this as his political distinction. Queen Victoria is al-leged to have said that he is the politest Amerian she ever saw All manner of Dukes and Carls are inviting him to their country seats. He ompanied, as private secretary, by Henry E. Davies, esq., formerly counsel to the corpor tion of New York.

DEATH FROM LAGER BIER. - On Thursday, a Rochester, New York, Mr. Ewing, a German, on a wager, sat down to drink a certain quantity of Lager bier. He drank three gallons in twelve hours; but he died the same night. Two quarts were cumped from his stomach in the endeavor to re

ANOTHER SNAKE STORY .- The Trumboll (Ohi emocrat. of 28th ultimo, says: "On last Tuesday orning, Mrs Edwards, wife of Willian Edwards, ving near Mercer, Ohio, while making the bed on which her children had slept the previous night, and coiled up at the foot of it a large black snake. He looked up as though he had had a good night's rest and when awakened showed some anxiety to get up. He was dispatched immediately.

Promiserios is Liberia -- We learn from the Li ria Herald that a law has been passed in that Republic for suppressing the use of all intoxicating drinks. The law is to take effect next May, when a duty of one dollar per gallon will be upon all spirituous and malt liquors.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat. Last Battle of Fontanelle, the Omaha Chief!

Wolf Riven, Kansas Ter., Aug 4, 1855.
Logan Fontanelle, chief of the Omahas, has
just been slain and scalped at Loup Fork, by a
band of Sioux. Logan was a noble fellow, and
in this last mortal conflict, he despatched several of the enemy to the spirit land before, to herald the coming of his own brave soul. He fought ong, desperately, and with great effect, but numbers finally overcame him, and his life departed through a hundred wounds. He died a martyr for his people, and his name should be carved upon fame's brightest tablet. He was on his annual hunt with his nation. A

amber of his lodges were pitched upon the plains near Loup Fork. As a young warrior one day rode around the adjacent hills, he espied a powerful band of Sioux encamped along a stream in a sequestered vale. He hastened to inform Logan of the propinquity and power of their natural foe Logan ordered his people to pack immediately and proceed in a straight line and with all speed home, while he would remain behind, and divert the Sioux by false campfires, and other devices, from a direct pursuit of them. This war about twilight. The people got under way as quickly as possible, but not too soon; for scarcely had they turned a highland when several Sioux warriors came in sight and discovered the place of their recent encampment. They examined it and found that Omahas had been there, and then they returned to notify their chief, and bring an adequate force to pursue and slaughter them. Logan, from a hiding-place, saw all, and knew that no time was to be lost in drawing their attention from the trail, which they would soon dis cover and follow, and mounting his horse, he dashed away at full speed across the prairie, at right angles with the route his tribe had taken and struck a fire about eight miles distaut, on an eminence where the Sioux could distinctly see it. He had scarcely done so before a powerful band were upon the spot that he and his people had so lately left, and who, without stopping to distin-guish the trail, started for the fire which they aw rising against the clear, blue sky, and where they expected in another moment to imbue their hands, in the gore of their unguarded victims. But Logan had not been unwary. As soon as the fire was lighted because. fire was lighted, he again mounted and rode on eight or ten miles further, and kindled another fire just as they reached the first. This rather bewildered them. They dismounted and examin-ed the ground. Logan, anticipating this, had ed the ground. Logan, anticipating this, had trotted and walked his horse around it, so as to make the appearance upon the grass of the tread-ing of a dozen horses; and this drew them into the belief that a small body had lingered behind and kindled this fire, and then go on to where they could see the new fire burning; and so they fol-lowed with renewed avidity. The same thing happened as before. Logan had gone on, and another fire met their astonished gaze, while the same sort of foot-prints were about the one around which they were now gathered. Their suspicions were now awakened. They examined the ground more closely, both far and near, and discovered that a solitary horseman had deceived them, and they knew it was for the sole purpose of leading them off from the pursuit of the party whose encampment they had first discovered

Logan saw them going round with glaring torches, and understood their object, and knew that his only chance of safety was an immediate flight towards his home; and he further knew that y the time they could retrace their way to their place of starting, and find the trail that his own

people had taken, they would be beyond the reach The Sioux, in the meanwhile, had divided into naller bands, the largest of which was to return and pursue the Omahar, and the others to ento capture the one who misled them. They knew that he must be an Omaha, and that e would either go further and kindle another watch-fire, or start for his nation in a straight ine; and therefore one party went on a little further, and the others spread out towards the Omaha country, for the purpose of intercepting him. Logan pressed forward as rapidly as his jaded steed could bear him, until he thought he had entirely eluded them; but as the day dawned, to his horror and dismay, he saw his pursuers close upon his track. He turned his course for a ravine, which he distinguished at a distance covered with trees and undergrowth. He succeeded in reaching it, and just within its verge, he met an Indian girl dipping water from a spring. She was startled, and about to cry for help, whon he hastily assured her that he needed protection and assistance. With the true instincts of noble woman, she appreciated his situation in an instant, and all her sympathies were with him. She directed him to dismount, and go to a small natural bower to which she pointed him, in the verge of the woods, while she would mount his horse, and lead his pursuers away. He obeyed her, and she mounted his horse, and dashed on in serpentine way through the woods, leaving marks along the brushes by which she could b traced. The pursuers soon followed. When she had got some distance down the branch, she rode into the water, and followed its descending course for a few steps, making her horse touch its sides and leave foot-prints in that direction, and then turned up the bed of the stream, and rode above the place at which she entered it, without leaving a trace, and back to where Logan was concealed. She told him to mount, and speed away while his pursuers were going in a contrary direction down the ravine. He did so, and got a long distance out of sight, and again thought himself beyond the reach of danger, when in a valley just in front of him, he saw fifty braves coming up the hill and meeting him. They were some of those who were returning from the pursuit of his people. He changed his direction, and tried to escape, but his poor horse was too much exhausted to bear him with sufficient speed. With savage yells they plunged their rowels in their horses sides, and gained upon him. As the foremost approached within good shooting distance, Logan turned suddenly, and sent a bullet through his brain. Then, loading as he galloped on; he soon after made enother bite the dust; and then another and another, until four

piled around him five prostrate bodies, and fell with his back upon their corpses and expired. still fighting.

He was scalped, and hundreds of warriors held great war-dance over him. Thus Logan Fontanelle departed, and his noble pirit was followed to spirit-land by the sighs and amentations of his nation and the

were strewed along the plan. Just then, how-

ever, as he was again reloading, his horse stum-

pled and fell, and the band rushed upon him be-fore he had well recovered from the shock. He

was shot with bullets and arrows, and gashed

with tomahawks, and pierced with lances; not-

withstanding all which, he arose amidst his foes,

and with his clubbed rifle and hunting knife, he

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July 10-3m